

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM**,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Thomas Trotter

Is appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.
Robert Houston & Mary his wife, Petition for partition of Lands.
Alston Spratt & Eliza his wife, do.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t57.—pr. adv. \$2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIOUS SNEED, CASHIER.

9t62.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON.

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By **MATTHEW HENRY**, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From **Dr. E. S. Ely**, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the late Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, if you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it, as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

CHARLOTTE BRANCH, Nov. 23, 1827.

THOSE indebted to the Bank of Newbern at Charlotte, are hereby notified, that one tenth part of all notes offered for renewal, will be required from and after the first day of January next.

WM. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

3t60r

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Hiring.

AT the late residence of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, I will hire out, for the term of one year, to the highest bidder, all the LANDS and NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

November 28, 1827.—4t62r

Ambrose S. Boswell's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the Estate of Ambrose S. Boswell, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and settle their accounts; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred recovery.

CLARK WEDDINGTON, } Adm'rs.
R. G. HOWARD, }
Nov. 30, 1827.—3t61r

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of October last, a boy by the name of *Isaac Sinsang*, bound to me by Mecklenburg County Court. He is about 19 years of age, has brown hair and a downcast look. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES P. ROGERS.

November 27, 1827.—3t61r

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasee Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ROBERT WILSON.

Nov. 27, 1827.—3t61r

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 25th June last, a negro man named *CHARLES*. Said negro was purchased at the sale of the property of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, black color, and speaks very broken. Any person apprehending said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail in the State, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

MOSES NEELY, sen.

Nov. 27, 1827.—4t62

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, &c.

I WILL SELL, at my former dwelling, and at a credit of twelve months, all my stock of horses, cattle and hogs; and 200 bushels Corn, for cash. Also, the plantation, at different credits; or it will be rented for one year, if not sold. Other articles also will be sold. Sale on the 13th December, to commence at 10 o'clock.—Bond and security will be required; and due attendance will be given by me.

CYRUS ALEXANDER.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *TARLTON*, and that he belongs to a man by the name of *Clairborn Cook*, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

57tf

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Court of Equity, October Term, 1827.
Henry Lutz vs. The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased.—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

6t62r Test. JAMES HILL, c. n. r.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED; and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

SENATOR BRANCH'S SPEECH.

The following letter from Gen. Harrison, shows what intelligent members of the Senate thought of Mr. Branch's speech, at the time it was delivered; what an intelligent public thought of it when published, is also well known. Mr. Branch can now make the most of his voluntary attempt to injure Henry Clay, who may well be content to let the honorable Senator suspect what he pleases, while the confidence of *Nathaniel Macon* in his integrity remains undiminished!

From the Chillicothe Gazette.

"North Bend, November 4, 1827.

"A day or two before the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State was acted on by the Senate, I was requested by that gentleman to move for a committee of inquiry into his conduct, in relation to the then recent election of President, if any thing should occur in my opinion to make it necessary. Mr. Clay repeated the application on the day that the nomination was taken up by the Senate, with great earnestness, and obtained my promise that I would comply with his request. From the position which I occupied in Senate Chamber, being somewhat in the rear of that of Mr. Branch, I did not distinctly hear the greater part of his speech in opposition to the appointment. Fearing that I might have misunderstood him, and not wishing to rely entirely on my own judgment, in a matter in which another was so materially concerned, I applied to Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. who sat near to and directly in front of Mr. Branch, to know whether, in his opinion, any thing had been said by Mr. B. which would render it proper to move for an inquiry. Mr. Lloyd answered, that nothing had fallen from Mr. B. which would make a motion of that kind necessary; and the same opinion was expressed to me by at least one other Senator. I therefore gave up the idea of moving for an investigation.—The speech of Mr. Branch, which was published by himself some time ago, is, I have no doubt, as correct a statement as he could make of what he delivered to the Senate. But I must confess that, even at this time, I can see nothing in it which would have induced me to have adopted a different course. It appears to me, that I should neither have consulted the public interest, nor the honor of Mr. Clay, in calling for an inquiry, when the accuser—if accuser he can be called—declared that he had no proof to offer, but what each member of the Senate, and every one else, possessed.

"On the day that the nomination was acted on by the Senate, or on the succeeding one, I informed Mr. Clay that nothing had passed in the Senate which made it necessary to move for the investigation which he had solicited. The assertion of the fact by Mr. Branch, is sufficient evidence to me, that several of the Senators who voted with him against Mr. Clay's appointment, were governed by the same motives and feelings towards that gentleman which actuated him. Such was not the case, however, in relation to his colleague. For soon after the vote had been taken, Mr. Macon approached me, and observed, that he had not been influenced in opposing Mr. Clay's appointment, by any diminution of his confidence in his integrity, but solely on the ground of the latitude of construction which he had given to the Constitution. Believing that it was the intention of Mr. Macon, that I should communicate this observation to Mr. Clay, and knowing the pleasure that it would give to the latter to find that he still possessed the esteem of his old friend and associate, I did not fail to mention this also to Mr. Clay.

"W. H. HARRISON."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The village of Lowell, (Mass.) is remarkable for the number of Manufacturing establishments erected within a few years, and the quantity of goods manufactured. The following extracts from a statement lately made to Mr. Cary by one of the proprietors, cannot be uninteresting:

"There are now in full operation at Lowell, six cotton mills, four stories high, 155 feet by 44, containing 25,000 spindles, and about 150 looms, in which were made, the last year, 3,032,408 yards of cloth, weighing 1,045,386 pounds, from 1,176,582 lbs. of raw cotton. Three other mills are covered in; the first will be started in January, and the other two in July and January following. There are now employed 1200 persons in the mills, nine tenths of whom are females. Adjoining the mills of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, are their bleach and print works, covering more ground, but equal in capacity to two

mills; something over a hundred are here employed, about one fifth females, and one fifth boys. The machine shop is of the same dimensions as the mills, and gives employment to about 180 mechanics."

"The company to whom the machine shop belongs, have a large tract of land, and an immense water power, and are prepared to furnish machinery of all descriptions at short notice, and erect the necessary buildings. They have lately contracted to erect two mills, 155 by 44, near the same, and furnish the machinery capable of making three millions of yards of cloth, yard wide, of No. 14 yarn, per annum, to build 30 three story brick tenements, agent's house, and out buildings, to furnish 8 acres of land, and ample water power, and to put the same in operation, for about 300,000 dollars.

Besides the steadily employed in the mills, about 30 mechanics, such as masons, carpenters, &c. find constant work. The amount of capital actually invested is \$2,400,000, viz:

Merrimac Manufacturing Company, \$1,200,000
Proprietors of Land and Canals, 600,000
Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 600,000

With respect to the appreciation of land, I will mention a fact: I purchased, in 1822, nine-tenths undivided, of a farm of 110 acres, for \$1,100. The owner of the other one-tenth had agreed to convey it for \$200; but dying suddenly insolvent, it was sold by order of the court, and I gave for seven and a half tenths of his one tenth, upwards of \$3,000. All his debts being satisfied, the remainder was sold a year afterwards for the benefit of minor children, for nearly \$5,000. Land favorably situated, is worth 15 cents a foot, and there are a few spots that would command 50. In 1822, the whole population of that part of Chelmsford which now constitutes Lowell, did not, exclusive of Mr. Hurd's mill, exceed 100; it is now probably 5,000. The solitary store-keeper of 1822, is now surrounded by numerous rivals, and there are few luxuries, and no necessities, that sharp competition among the dealers does not enable the consumer to purchase as cheap in Lowell as he can in Boston."

From the Delaware Watchman.

The operations of intellect are not so strikingly perceptible as those of physical force. Moral effects are generally comprehensive, powerful and efficient, although they are quiet in their course and gradual in their step towards perfection. They are not noticed by the physical organs of vision, and are not accompanied in their course by the glitter of pageantry or the flattering gaze and shoutings of wonder-struck multitudes, but pass along the "even tenor of their way" with constant, persevering, stately stepping, improvement on every side, as lasting monuments of their estimable character. Times have been when deeds of lesser worth and greater show have outshone for a short time the lasting lustre of intellectual achievements, which have been brightened by the hand of time and hallowed by after ages. As we turn over the pages of the histories of past times, we estimate the characters of statesmen higher than those of warriors.—It is not he who was engaged in bloody contests, or who spread terror and dismay, by his ferocious or fearless disposition, through surrounding nations, that calls forth our highest approbation; but he whose truth and talents cherished peace and amity with neighboring states; who cultivated internal quietness, domestic industry, arts, sciences, education, morality and religion; whose policy was peaceful, yet intellectually energetic; he it is whom we love, reverence, and cite as a bright exemplar for the present day. In the days of our Revolution a vast majority of our citizens thought that all our success flowed from the brandishing of the sword and the lightnings of the cannon. Time has convinced them of such error. The soul, the sustaining power of our country, was concentrated in our early Congresses and Assemblies, where intelligent and mighty minds canvassed with intellectual vigor, the interests and resources of the country, and projected those plans and cherished principles which consummated our Independence. Our army and commanders did much, but our statesmen did more. Our Revolutionary Generals were more extolled than our Statesmen, because their deeds were more visible to the naked eye. But did they deserve as much? Who roused this country from her slavish slumbers? Our Statesmen. Who penned our Declaration of Independence? A Statesman. Who was the enemy of the land—who supported the country in her difficulties and inspired our citizens and soldiers with patriotism, by their eloquence? Our Statesmen. But their deeds did not strike the senses, and it has been left for time to crown them with their well-earned laurels.

From Washington City to New-York, the distance may be expressed in round numbers 240 miles, and if we allow five seconds to the mile, a well constructed and managed line of Telegraphs would convey intelligence to Baltimore in little more than 3 1-2 minutes; to Philadelphia in 9 and 1-8 minutes; and through the line to New-York, in little more than 20 minutes.

If such inductions were made from rational theory, they would even then merit attention; but founded as they are on facts, and on the actual experience of one of the most enlightened of modern nations, they ought to command promptly, the deep attention of the American public. We are shown that the telegraph literally gives to the human intellect "wings of light." If we suppose the distance from Washington to New-Orleans to be 100 miles, and again estimate for various difficulties on so long a route, that it would require 30 seconds to each mile; still, intercommunication could be effected in eight hours and twenty seconds, and at the utmost delay, despatches sent and replied to, on the same day.

We may, indeed, pause and reflect on the peculiar march of improvement. One of the first maps brought to Europe, was one made by order of Aristagoras of Samos, engraved on a plate of brass, and brought by him to Athens and Sparta, 504 years before the Christian era; and yet maps from metallic plates are an invention posterior to that of printing from metallic types. The telegraph in a rude form, was used by the Greeks, five centuries before our era, or 23 centuries past; and all its prodigious and obvious effects, remain confined to mere local experiment in place of being an inseparable appendage to every very much frequented road. May we hope that the United States are destined to give at once to mankind, the first efficient opportunity to develop this physical and moral force.

The day may dawn in the current century, when intelligence will fly along the Appalachian chain from peak to peak, with a celerity outstripping the winds, and permit society at its extremes to converse daily.

CARTER BEVERLY.—It will be seen by the following article, says the Baltimore Patriot, that this notorious busy body has failed in his Libel suit, and is as unfortunate in this case as was General Jackson in producing his witness, Mr. Buchanan. We hope the address to the Jury by Mr. Doddridge will not be lost to the public.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday.
THE LIBEL.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

vs.

ROBERT I. CURTIS.

The public have already been informed, that, at the August Court, an indictment was preferred against the editor, at the instance of Mr. Carter Beverly, (author of "the Fayetteville letter," &c. &c.) for charging Mr. B. with falsehood and misrepresentation in his letter to Duff Green of the 11th July.

This cause occupied two days at the late [November] Court, and was decided on the 10th inst. The defendant offered, in justification, proof of the truth of the publication complained of as libellous. On behalf of the Commonwealth, it was contended, that it was not competent for the defendant to give such proof in justification. The argument upon this point was of considerable length and great interest. Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, maintained, that under the circumstances of this case, it was competent for the defendant to prove the truth of the publication in justification. We are sorry we cannot lay his argument before our readers, for, although it did not convince the court, we are persuaded it would convince the public, that the legal grounds which he assumed, "will stand the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time." The Court decided, that the truth could not be proved in justification.

A mass of oral and documentary evidence was then laid before the jury, commencing with the Fayetteville letter and ending with that of Mr. Markley, and including Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, his address to the public of the 18th July, Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Eaton's statements, Mr. Beverly's letter to Duff Green, of the 11th July, and the testimony of several gentlemen, shewing the falsity of most of the statements contained in that letter.

The very able arguments addressed to the jury were not closed until a late hour. That of Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, was an intellectual treat of a very high order. The intense interest with which it was listened to, evinced the admiration of those who heard it. The grounds upon which the defence was placed, were similar to those maintained with so much effect by Mr. Erskine, in the case of the King vs. Stockdale, tried before Lord Kenyon, in 1789.

Mr. D. took a historical review of the malignant calumnies of which Mr. Clay

was the subject; and in the prosecution, he bore a conspicuous part—and contended, that it was competent for Mr. Clay, or for any other citizen, to refute these calumnies in the public journals in which they have been disseminated—either by disproving them, or shewing that their propagators are not worthy of being believed. So far as we could judge, the greater portion of the numerous auditory deemed the defence to be complete. The Jury, (composed of gentlemen of both political parties,) retired for about five minutes, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—"So much for Buckingham."

The Petersburg Intelligencer, in some remarks on the prospect of Virginia becoming a manufacturing State, and on her present condition, draws the following, but doubtless accurate sketch, of her present condition:

"However, the season for serious reflection has arrived. For years, Virginia and the other States of the South have been evidently on the decline, while New York and her Northern and Eastern sisters have flourished in a measure beyond example: One reason is, that we have depended alone on Agriculture, the products of which, year after year, have fallen in price; while they have turned their attention to Manufactures and Commerce, as auxiliary branches necessary to assist and sustain that which is the main pillar of a nation's strength. Is this so? Our decaying towns, and deserted plantations present a melancholy and heart sickening contrast to their wealthy cities and hundreds of thriving villages that have risen like exhalations—and where are our great public works to vie with theirs? Our Canals, Roads, Bridges—where? But what shall be our remedy? Let us avail ourselves of the bounties of nature, and embrace the advantages presented by circumstances—Let us establish Manufactures, at least to an extent sufficient for domestic consumption—thus providing partially a home market for one of the great staples of our Agriculture, at the same time lessening so far the outgoings of our people. Let us, in fine, if we are not dead to our own interests—if we are at all ambitious of rivaling the great States of the North and East—Let us profit by their example."

Phineas L. Tracy, Esq. the Administration candidate for Congress, in the 29th Congressional District of New York, in the place of Mr. Evans, resigned, has been elected by a very large majority over William H. Tisdale, the Opposition candidate.

A member of the Tennessee Legislature has introduced a resolution into that body recommending it to the people of the United States, to impeach Mr. Adams, and remove him from office. This is really carrying the joke rather too far. We should perhaps not say so if we could believe him guilty of all the corruption that has been charged on him; but this clamor about "bargain, intrigue and corruption," is pretty generally understood to be mere political declamation, got up for effect.—Tuscaloosa Sentinel.

In the Pensacola Gazette, we find the following rather remarkable

Erratum. In our last we reported a man as dead, who was only dead drunk; we beg his pardon for the omission of the latter word, and at the same time congratulate him that old May, of yellow fever memory, is not now our undertaker; if he was, his man would surely have been sewed up in a blanket and buried, before the fumes of his liquor had evaporated.

The N. Y. Morning Courier says a new town is about to be formed on Mount Prospect, N. J. six miles from New York, "to be called Jackson, in honor of the next President!" The Charter ought to provide for changing the name in case of accident. Some new "coalition bargain" may possibly again frustrate the "will of the people." N. H. Sentinel.

Some twenty or twenty-five years since, in a neighboring town, dwelt a man of some consequence in his neighborhood, but not noted for his erudition or knowledge. Being a subscriber to a newspaper, as all good citizens should be, he imbibed no small degree of the party zeal that characterized the papers of those times. About the time we are speaking of, his favorite paper adopted a motto, reading in this manner:

"Be just and fear not."—SHAKESPEARE.

When it came to hand he was quietly seated in his arm chair, and taking it up, the first thing that struck his eye was the new motto, which he read, and punctuated thus—"Be just, and fear not Shakspeare." This admonition, as he took it to be, ushered forth in staring capitals, could not fail to arouse all his political zeal. "Shakspeare!" he exclaimed, at the same time jumping out of his chair and clenching both fists, "I'll have 'em to know that I don't fear Shakspeare, nor any other Federalist." Worcester Spy.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—On motion of Mr. Speight of Green, the Judiciary Committee, were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the Judicial System, as to give to the Superior Courts original exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of controversy, where the title on land is brought into question; and to the County Courts original exclusive jurisdiction over all actions of assault and battery, subject however in the latter case to an appeal to the Superior Court.

Mr. Jones of Wilkes, presented the petition of Sarah Tilley, praying to have property secured to her—and Mr. Love, of Haywood, the petition of sundry citizens, praying to have a new county erected from the South Western part of Haywood. These petitions were referred, the latter to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Love, Shober, Spaight of Craven, Franklin and Scott.

Mr. Love presented a bill, to keep open the Tuckasege River, the Tennessee River and their tributary streams in the County of Haywood. Read the first time and subsequently it passed its second and third readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—Mr. Gray presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction and laws of the State over the territory within its limits now occupied by the Cherokee Indians, which being read, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe.

Mr. Burgin presented the petition of sundry citizens of Burke, praying for an appropriation of money, for the opening a road across the Yellow Mountain and Blue Ridge, and Mr. McDowell, the petition of Benjamin Wearson of Buncombe praying to be divorced. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—A Resolution was received from the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to enquire into the expediency of amending and consolidating the several acts of the General Assembly, respecting the Treasury Department; and that the said committee be instructed to examine the Books of the Treasury, the monies in the Treasury Office and the sums deposited in the different Banks, to the credit of the State; and that Messrs. Pickett, Owen, Speight of Greene, Wilson of Edgecombe and Gray form the Committee on their part. The proposition was agreed to and Messrs. Fisher, Spruill, Alexander, Morehead and White were named as the Committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to enquire into the most practicable plan of opening a communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Rowan, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law on the subject of compensating Prosecuting Officers, as to secure the fees due, on the conviction of Insolvents.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Perry, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to Administrators, as to enable them to rent out the lands of their intestates, from the death of the intestate, until a guardian is appointed to the heirs at law; and furthermore, to enable Administrators and Executors to receive all sums of money in the hands of clerks and masters in Equity, arising from the sale of the lands of their testator or intestate, by a decree of the courts of Equity.

On motion of Mr. Foy, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the arranging, revising and digesting the whole body of public and statute law of North Carolina, commencing with the earliest English Statute in force in this State; and for the compiling under one head, all laws in force on any one subject, with reference to the year when such laws were passed.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Committee of Finance, were instructed to examine into all disbursements of the public monies, within the preceding fiscal year, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such disbursements have been made under proper authority; and whether there have been made any improper disbursements by reason of any misconstruction or defects in the law which may require legislative interposition.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Montgomery, a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, Hardy, Washington and Glasgow, were appointed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a Medical Board in this State.

On motion of Mr. Brevard, the Committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the militia laws, compelling officers commanding companies, to exercise their respective companies, from three hours on each parade day, to one hour.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting Reports of

were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 3 copies for each member, which was agreed to. The General Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, will be communicated in a few days.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Military Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws as to reduce the number of petty masters in each year to one; and that muster to precede the general muster, by a period not exceeding three months.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Internal Improvement were directed to enquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made, with the view of ascertaining the best line for a Railroad, from some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows, to the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of James M. Mills of Mecklenburg and Mr. Little, the petition of Winford Everett of Anson, praying for divorce. Mr. Clayton, the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, praying for an alteration of one of the lines circumscribing the limits of the 1st and 2d Regiments. Mr. Allen, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Buncombe and the adjoining counties on the subject of keeping open a road, and Mr. O. B. Cox, the petition of John M. Daniel of Jones, praying to be restored to credit forfeited in consequence of a conviction for petit larceny—which petitions were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the laws on the subject of Divorce and Alimony, as to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, in such cases.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to subject bail to costs. [Provides, that whenever a scire facias shall issue against any person as the bail of any other person, and said bail shall not at, or before the term of the court to which said scire fa. shall be returned, executed, be discharged from his liability as bail, by the death or surrender of his principal or otherwise, then the bail to be liable for all the costs.] Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Intelligence.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

It is said that not less than 50,000 Russian troops would be assembled on the Turkish frontiers by the beginning of the current month.

Manufactures.—The London Traveller says—"It was stated last week that what little had been done for foreign trade, was chiefly for Germany, Brazil, and North America; but that the demand was subsiding. It appears, however, that there is still some demand for North America; but not from houses to which it is thought quite safe to make consignments. It is rare for the market to be in such a state of stagnation, as to put an end to orders from our friend Jonathan. During the last panic, there were almost as many orders from the United States as in better times; but it may be asserted, upon the authority of two of the most eminent manufacturers at Manchester, that not one in a hundred of those orders was executed, most of the persons who received them being either unwilling, in the then state of the commercial world to incur the risk, or unable to obtain the moneyed assistance requisite for undertaking such orders. Latterly confidence being in a great measure restored, many orders which in a period of depression would have been rejected have been executed—some say at great risk. As to the merchants and manufacturers who have shipped to Brazil, many of them are so disgusted with the dishonesty and bad success which they have experienced, that they talk of declining the foreign trade altogether."

London, Oct 4.—The Moniteur of Tuesday states, that the Egyptian fleet, to the number of 100 sail, entered Navarion on the 2d of September. It was accompanied by between 40 and 50 vessels. If this report proves correct, we may safely predict the immediate commencement of hostilities.

Affairs are coming to a crisis in Spain. The Rebels appear too strong for the King, in whose name they took up arms. In fact, all parties seem to have no intelligible object in the warfare now desolating that wretched country. The struggle is not between Servile and Liberal, but Serviles are opposed to Serviles, and Ultras, to Apostolics. In short, all the sards of confusion sown in Spain by deleterious influence of the English Ex. Ministers—the Eldon, Londonderry, and Bathurst policy—are now in full germination, give strange intimation of the redundant harvests of evil which time is preparing for the sickles. Looking prospectively, we are not sorry for this since nothing but an entire revolution, and an extinction of monastic privileges, will ever fit Spain for the appreciation or the possession of liberty.

New-York Election.—We have repeatedly warned our readers against receiving for facts the statements made in the Opposition papers of the result of the late elections in the State of New York.

Enquirer, &c. opened their fire of misrepresentation. The latter told us that all the Jackson Senators were elected, and the Senate would exhibit 23 for Jackson and 4 for the Administration. A short time afterwards the Evening Post re-marched that body, and awarded 20 to Jackson, and 12 to the Administration. Then came the division of the House of Representatives. In the first place, the Administration were allowed about 13; soon afterwards, the minority was permitted to reach 17; and, finally, the parties were arranged as 61 to 37.

All these consecutive statements were intended to work their effects on the public mind at a distance; and they were accordingly copied by minor Editors, with blazoned captions—"Great Victory!"—"New-York for Jackson!"—"The Election Settled!"—and the like; and, by such means, timid friends of the Administration were alarmed.

Happily, however, for the cause of truth and good order, the moment for the re-action has arrived. The election returns being complete, and the names of the new Assembly published, an estimate has been made of the comparative strength of parties in the House of Representatives, either from personal acquaintance with the sentiments of the individual, or from information deserving of credit. The result, as it has been presented to us in the National Advocate, is 55 for Adams, 46 for Jackson, and 27 of whose course nothing certain is known.

On looking over this list we find that Broome county is put down as having returned a Jackson Representative. The following paragraph, however, from the Albany Advertiser, corrects this opinion:

WELL DONE, BROOME COUNTY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Binghamton, to his friend in Albany:

"Our present member of Assembly, Mr. P. Robinson, has beat the Jackson candidate, (Josh. Whitely, lately a high minded federalist) by a majority of 754 votes. This little Broome has swept clean. It will be observed that both candidates are Bucktails; in the contest the Morgan question did not affect either. If the line had been drawn as close in relation to the Presidential question, in every other county of the State, very different would have been the result. The tide of next November will find every man in his proper place, and at his post."

Making this correction, the numbers will stand—for Adams 59, Jackson 49, doubtful 27. Dividing the doubtful members equally between the two parties, we shall find a majority for the Administration.

One important point in the election remains to be noticed. On all sides it is admitted, that, generally, throughout the State, the elections did not turn on the Presidential question. The tickets were—federal and republican—mason, and antimason—regular and self-nominations—rail road and anti-rail road, &c.,—as local interests and considerations pointed. This being the case, the great majority of the Representatives are not pledged to any particular course as regards national politics. They are not enclosed in the net of Messrs. Van Buren and Co.; but are left free to act according to their own views of things, and the understood wishes of the people. We rely on their intelligence and virtue; and await the result without any apprehension. We see sufficient in the late elections to satisfy us that at the electoral election, the cause of the Administration will be sustained against the assaults of conspiracy and intrigue.

National Journal.

Elizabethtown, Penn. Nov. 17.—On Monday night last, Mr. Jacob Merow, of this borough, put a period to his existence, by throwing himself into a small dam, made by some school boys in the Conae creek, in this borough. The spot where the deed was committed, was about two feet deep—and he, to accomplish his purpose, tied his hands and feet—and by that means, accomplished his sad and melancholy end! He was, in his younger days, a most amiable and accomplished young man; but disappointments in life, which every man is subject to, drove him to intemperance! intemperance to sickness!—and those combined crazed his imagination—and, alas! we find our friend, in the bloom of manhood, precipitating himself to destruction.

Norfolk, Va. November 20.—The citizens of Norfolk county, opposed to the election of General Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States, met at the Court House in Portsmouth, yesterday. The old Revolutionary patriot Jesse Nicholson, presided. Gen. Robert B. Taylor addressed the Chair at considerable length, prefatory to the Resolutions, which we have not yet received.

Beacon.

"Signs of the Times."—A new paper, by Robert Foster, has made its appearance at Portsmouth, N. H. on the side of the administration. It is conducted with ability, and we hope it will not experience the fate of the Jackson "Signs of the Times," lately commenced at Albany, N. Y. which died on the day of its birth. N. York Com. Adv.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1827.

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Cabarrus county, held at the Court-House in Concord, on Monday, the 3d inst. agreeably to private notice, for the purpose of selecting some persons to represent this county in the Convention of Delegates expected to meet in Raleigh, on the 20th inst. to form an Electoral Ticket in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the next Presidency of the United States.—The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity and abilities of John Quincy Adams, and approve of the leading measures of his Administration; and that we will use all honorable means to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That we appoint and hereby authorize William McLean and John C. Barnhart, Delegates to represent this county in the Convention of Delegates expected to meet in Raleigh on the 20th inst. for the purpose of aiding and assisting in the formation of a Ticket in favor of the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the next presidency of the U. States.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence of 12 persons be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of corresponding with other committees in other counties in this State, who may be appointed for that purpose; consisting of John Phifer, Paul Barringer, Christopher Melchor, M. Hunt, Samuel Scott, William R. Pharr, John L. Beard, Joseph Young, John N. Phifer, Alphonzo Alexander, Archibald Houston and Samuel Morrison.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to William McLean and John C. Barnhart, Esqrs.

ARCHIBALD HOUSTON, Chairman.

ALEX. H. McREE, Secretary.

MEETING IN ANSON.

The friends of JOHN Q. ADAMS, in Anson, being anxious to show their willingness to respond to the sentiments expressed and published by the friends of the administration in Cartaret county; pursuant to a few days notice, held a respectable meeting at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on Saturday, the 24th of November, 1827.

The meeting was organized by calling Doct. Thomas D. Parke to the Chair, and Williamson F. Smith was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that Doct. Samuel Bell, John A. McRae and Reuben Pickett, be appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions; who, having retired a short time, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

We do not belong to that part of the community, who spare no words in calumniating the character and endeavouring to obscure the brilliancy of General Jackson; but, on the contrary, we wish to render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's, and unto Gen. Andrew Jackson, that praise and glory which he so deservedly merits. His laurels are compounded of ever green materials; his name is rendered immortal, while bravery and patriotism are duly estimated. But we are opposed to his promotion to the Presidential Chair, because we think that he is neither theoretically nor practically fitted to occupy it. As Mr. Adams would, we think, be illy calculated to lead a band of soldiers into the field of battle; so we think Gen. Jackson would be almost as little qualified to steer the helm of our political government.

Resolved, therefore, That we use all honorable means to promote the re-election of John Q. Adams.

Resolved, That we approve of the convention for nominating an Electoral Ticket, proposed to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 20th December next, as republican in principle and best calculated in effect to ascertain the sentiments of the people.

Resolved, That we think the time limited for this proposed convention, too short; and that we respectfully suggest the propriety to those delegates, who attend the said meeting, of adjourning until a later date, say February or March next, (provided, a majority of the counties have omitted to send delegates) that the friends of Mr. Adams may more effectually concentrate their numbers, and make such arrangements as would meet with the views of a majority of them.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to appoint two delegates for this county, to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, to consist of eight persons, be appointed, who shall have power to fill vacancies in said delegation and correspond with similar committees in other sections of the State, and make such other arrangements as they may deem expedient.

On motion, Doct. Thomas D. Parke and John A. McRae, Esqrs. were then

were appointed a committee of correspondence, to wit:—Absalom Myres, Joseph White, William Dismukes, Hugh McKenzie, Reuben Pickett, G. Dunlap, John Grady, jun., and James W. Northrup.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, for publication.

WM. F. SMITH, Secretary.

Copper.—A discovery has been made in Ashe County, of a bed of Copper Ore, a specimen of which has been sent to us, and may be examined at this office. The specimen is very rich; and if the whole bed be of the same quality, it will indeed be a mine of wealth.

We regret to learn,—and the regret will be generally and deeply felt,—that upon investigation, a reported defalcation exists in the Treasury to the amount of \$69,000! We cannot, however, believe that this deficiency is real—there must be some error—and we indulge the hope that further examinations will detect it, and remove the cloud which now, for the first time, hangs over the integrity of the late Treasurer. It is with reluctance we mention this unexpected and unpleasant development; but the reported defalcation in the Treasury has gone abroad, and "rumor, with her hundred tongues," will magnify & distort it: it is best, therefore, that the simple fact should be laid before the public, with the suggestion, that further and stricter investigation may set every thing right. That such will be the result, we cannot but entertain a confident hope.

Comptroller.—Mr. James Grant has been elected Comptroller, on the 12th balloting, beating Mr. Henderson some 12 or 13 votes. Mr. Grant is from the East—was supported as the Eastern candidate—consequently a citizen of the West could expect nothing less than defeat.

We dislike alluding to or making these geographical distinctions in the state; but when one portion of the state clings to them, and is almost invariably governed by them in filling offices, we cannot forego the poor privilege of complaining, and of protesting against a policy so clanish, and so injurious to the best interests of the State. The Eastern part of the State has both of the Senators in Congress; the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, &c. &c.; and what is given to the West? One or two *Engrossing Clerks*! This is the mighty amount of Eastern liberality! The Governor appoints one of our citizens, possessing all the requisite qualifications, to an office of some little importance, and on the very first opportunity he is displaced, to make room for an Eastern man! The East have the power—though on no principle of republicanism are they entitled to it,—and they seem determined, not only to retain it, in defiance of the wishes of the people, but to use it for their own exclusive benefit.

The next Governor, too, we have no doubt, will be from the East; for it would be expecting vastly too much of Eastern magnanimity, to hope for the election of a western man. And this state of things, this monopoly of all the offices by one portion of the State, will continue, so long as the majority of the people shall patiently submit to be governed by a small minority; when they determine to assert their rights, and exercise them, power will then be restored to its legitimate owners—and not till then.

The last *Star* asserts that Mr. Adams can, in no event, obtain a single electoral vote in North-Carolina. Restore the District System then, and put the truth of this assertion to the test. But this the General's friends will not do—because they dare not. In the midst of their fancied security, however, defeat and disaster may come upon them as a whirlwind.

The people of Virginia are overcoming their prejudices against the encouragement and protection of *Manufactures*. Experience is convincing them of their error; and they will ere long be found the firm advocates of the "American System." The delusion on this important subject, which has prevailed so generally in the Southern States, and operat-

passing away. Many of our most intelligent and substantial citizens are now decidedly in favor of the policy of protecting Domestic Manufactures; their number will rapidly increase; and the Southern States, at no distant day, will be united with the other members of the Union, in the support of what our wisest and best statesmen have declared, and what experience has already demonstrated to be the true *American* policy. Passion and prejudice, and all the arts of political weathercocks, who are one thing to day and another to-morrow, just as the popular wind blows, cannot prevent this result, which the current of events is steadily bearing onwards.

Kentucky.—Mr. CALHOUN, a decided friend of the Administration, has been elected to Congress in the place of Dr. Young, deceased.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the election of Governor of this State for the ensuing year, was to have taken place on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen are named as candidates:—Gen. Jas. Iredell, Richard Dobbs Spaight, of Newbern, Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, and John Stanley, of Newbern. The West furnishes no candidate. Gen. Iredell, it was thought by many, would be elected; though conjectures as to the result were various; and some were of the opinion that Mr. Spaight would be the successful candidate. It matters little which.

Bills of Exchange.—We learn from the New York American, that the Senate of that State have concurred with the Assembly in the reduction of damages on foreign bills of exchange to 10 per cent, and on motion of Mr. Stebbins, the rate of damages on bills drawn upon any person residing in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, or in the District of Columbia, was reduced in cases of protest or non payment, from 5 to 3 per cent; and in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky or Tennessee, from 7½ to 5 per cent. In the remaining states of the United States, and in the West Indies, Canada, &c. the rate of damage remains at 10 per cent, as now fixed by law. A motion to reduce the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. was lost.

Mr. Macon's exonerating Mr. Clay of dishonorable motives in voting for Mr. Adams, is as the National Intelligencer justly remarks, particularly gratifying to Mr. Clay's friends. Suspicions of an opposite nature, were at that time, confined to two classes, the weak and credulous, and those who appealing to themselves, concluded that Mr. Clay bargained for his advancement, because possibly, it was in his power to have done so, and because, they felt that they would have done so, in his circumstances. The more enlightened and liberal portion of those who subsequently formed the opposition, certainly, when the charge of bargain was first promulgated, treated it with most incredulous contempt. Besides Mr. Macon, Mr. Tazewell, we understand, declared that his vote against the ratification of Mr. Clay's appointment, was not the result of belief in the bargain, but of disapprobation of Mr. Clay's latitudinous construction of the constitution, touching certain disputed powers. Mr. P. P. Barbour is known to have expressed the same disbelief in the pretended corruption, and we ourselves, had the pleasure of hearing the same disavowal from the Representative of this District soon after the election.

Richmond Whig.

Bonnets were formerly used to cover and protect the head: this is obsolete, altogether antiquated and vulgar. Be sure not to put your bonnet on your head; hang it upon your comb, or somewhere else—why should you hide your pretty face?

Norfolk, Nov. 19.—A counterfeit \$20 note of the U. S. Bank, payable at the office in this town, has been detected. It is dated 4th Oct. 1824; letter S. No. 5192; signed, N. Biddle, Pres't *Thos. Wilson*, Cashier; drawn in favor of *Luke Wheeler*, Cashier of the Office at Norfolk, and endorsed *George Newton*, Pres't for *L. Wheeler*, Cash'r. We understand the signatures are tolerably well executed, and might deceive, but that the engraving is indifferent, and a comparison of it with an original note will at once discover the deception. They are believed to be a part of the emission of Newbold and Company. We learn that the Bank will issue no more \$20 notes of the plate counterfeited by that concern.

Virginia.—The county meetings in Virginia, disclose more and more the great weight of character which is arraying itself in that State against the military candidate for the Presidency. It is cheering and auspicious to find so many of the leading men of Virginia—men

made them leading citizens in the purest ages of the ancient Republics—it is cheering to see so great a number of such men coming out in support of the patriotic sentiments avowed by them, and no long time ago supported by those who now are violently opposed to them.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening, 29th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. Robert C. Barne, to Miss Margaret Weeks, daughter of John Weeks, Esq. of this county.

Notice.

At a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12, 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 2½ yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush. 43½ Pork, per lb. 43
Flaxseed, do. 62½ Flour, do. 3
Wheat, do. 100 Bacon 8, Tallow 9
Pickled cotton, 1st qual. 8 cts. Seed do. 2c.
Lard, 9 cts. per lb. Beeswax, 25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 3 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for pickled cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.

JAS. BIVINGS.

Dec. 1, 1827.—261r

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold, for cash, at the store house of Thomas Davidson, in the upper end of this county, on the Statesville road, leading from Charlotte to Statesville, on Thursday, the 20th day of this instant, his present stock of GOODS, consisting of Cloths, of different qualities, Calicoes, Ladies' fancy Goods, Delf Ware and Groceries, and other articles, too tedious to mention, to satisfy two executions issuing from the County Court in favour of Houston and Rowan. James Doherty, Esq. is appointed the agent of the firm of Davidson and Dewese to settle the books.

—ALSO—

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of this instant, the following property, viz:—

Eight Negroes the property of A. Grier and John McQuay, to satisfy sundry executions issuing from the County and Superior Courts, in favor of Wm. Lees, Wm. Carson, and others.

JOHN LOAN, Sheriff.

Dec. 8, 1827.—261J.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, Jr. lying on Big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about SIXTY ACRES, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time.

JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—362r.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at the late residence of James Potts, Esq. deceased, several Horses, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, a Metal Clock, and the Library of the deceased, in which are some valuable LAW BOOKS; with various other articles.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, will be hired eight or ten valuable NEGROES, an excellent Blacksmith, and other prime field hands. Twelve months credit and due attendance will be given, by

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, Executor.

Dec. 3, 1827.—362.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the above named deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them as the law directs.

S. W.

Attention, Lafayette Artillery!

YOU are required to parade at the Court House, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, equipped in full Winter uniform. Those who fail to attend will be fined to the full extent of the law.

By order of the Captain.

B. W. TAYLOR, O. S.

Dec. 5, 1827.—261.

Notice

IS hereby given, that whereas the subscriber did give or make a note of hand, payable to John Neel, and Margaret Clark security, for FORTY DOLLARS, the note bearing date some time in November last; and the said subscriber not having received any consideration for the same, he being surprised into it; does therefore forwarn all persons from dealing for said note or trading for it, as the said subscriber is determined never to pay it.

ROBT. H. CLARK.

Dec. 4, 1827.—1w.

HAND SAW,

TAKEN from A. McGin's new building about the 28th of August last, with W. H. W. branded with fire brand in four places on the handle. The person who has it, will please return it to the same place and oblige the owner.

W. H. WRISTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of Daniel Gallant, deceased, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of this month, all the personal property of said deceased, viz:

1500 Bushels Corn,
11000 or 12000 weight of seed Cotton,
150 bushels of Rye,
50 or 60 bushels of Wheat,
A large quantity of Fodder and Oats,
9 head of Horses; and Cattle and Hogs,
1 Road Waggon, one fine Gig,
1 sett Blacksmith's Tools, 2 Cotton Gins,
1 Threshing Machine, one Cob Mill,
1 Eight day metal Clock,
1 sett elegant Mahogany Tables,
1 do do Sideboard,
1 large map of the U. States,
A number of valuable Books,
7 first rate Beds and Furniture,
1 fine toned Piano Forte.

Together with many other articles. At the same time I will hire, for the term of one year, a number of valuable negroes.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor.

Dec. 3, 1827.—362.

N. B. At the same time will be rented, for one year, all the lands of Daniel Gallant, deceased, except the plantation on which he resided at the time of his death.

NANCY GALLANT. }

JOHN GALLANT. }

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court-

House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 27½ acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. x. s.

Dec. 4, 1827.—6165—pr. adv. \$2.

Notice.

ON the 4th Monday of December, 1827, I will sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, Eight likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children, giving the purchaser the privilege of putting his Bond in the Bank at Charlotte, for the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase property of this kind are invited to attend. I will

—ALSO—

sell, upon a credit of twelve months, two tracts of Land, lying five or six miles from Charlotte, towards the Catawba River; one tract formerly owned by W. K. Leonard, adjoining the lands of James Freeman, J. Kithers, and others; the other the lands of A. Hipp, Wm. McCormick and others, formerly the property of William Scott.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Dec. 8, 1827.—261.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 27th of December next, being the Anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, Statesville. There will be, on the occasion, a procession, and brother N. W. Alexander will deliver an Address. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend. In the evening a Ball will be given at Mrs. Mary Worke's.

By order,

THOS. KERR, Secretary.

Nov. 24, 1827.—260

Joel Alexander's Estate.

THE subscribers, having qualified as Administrators of the Estate of Joel Alexander, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 21st of December instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, the following property, to wit:—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Also, will be hired, for the term of one year, several Negroes. Terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

THOS. H. ALEXANDER, } Adm'rs

Dec. 1, 1827.—361.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the exercises of this Institution, under the direction of his lady, with suitable assistance, will be resumed on the first day of January, 1828, and continue until the first of August, including a term of seven months.

He flatters himself that the long experience of Mrs. Cottrell in the teaching and management of young ladies, and the general satisfaction she has given, will continue to her a liberal share of public patronage.

Prices of Tuition.

LITERATURE, for the above mentioned term, \$14

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, 14

MUSIC, on the Piano Forte, 28

One half payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

One dollar deposit money will be required of each student, to defray the expense of fire wood for the use of the school and to keep the windows, &c. in repair.

A few young ladies can be boarded in the Academy, on reasonable terms; and merchantable produce, at current prices, will be received in payment for boarding.

462 THOS. COTTRELL.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his PRIVATE MALE ACADEMY, on the first Monday in January next. The first session will continue until the 1st of August, at the rate of ten dollars for five months, as heretofore, payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

N. B.—Fifty cents from each student, in addition, for fire wood.

462

Found, by the subscriber, on

the main road from Charlotte to Salisbury, a RIFLE GUN, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

361. THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal

FROM THE ANVIL.

MESSIAH'S ADVENT.

"He came unto his own, and his own received him not." *St. John, i. 11.*

He came not in his people's day
Of miracle and might,
When awe-struck nations owned their sway,
And conquest crowned each fight;—
When nature's self with wonder saw
Her ancient power, her boasted law,
To feeble man give way—
The elements of earth and heaven,
For Israel stayed—for Judah riven!

Pillar and cloud Jehovah gave,
High emblems of his grace;
And clave the rock, and smote the wave,
Moved mountains from their place;—
But judgment was with mercy blent—
In thunder was the promise sent—
Fierce lightning veiled his face;
The jealous God—the burning law—
Were all the chosen people saw.

Behold them—pilgrim tribes no more—
The promised land their own;
And blessings theirs of sea and shore,
To other realms unknown:
From age to age a favoured line
Of mighty kings, and seers divine,
A temple and a throne:—
Not then, but in the hour of shame,
We, woe, and weakness—then "He came."

Not in the earthquake's rending force,
Not in the blasting fire,
Not in the strong wind's rushing course,
Came He, their soul's desire!
Forerunners of his coming these,
Proclaiming over earth and seas,
As God, his might and ire:—
The still, small voice—the hovering dove,
Proved him Messiah—spoke him "Love!"

Of life the way, of light the spring,
Eternal, undefiled;
Redeemer, Prophet, Priest, and King—
Yet came he as a child!
And Zion's favoured eye grown dim,
Knew not her promised Lord in Him,
The lowly and the mild!
She saw the manger, and the tree,
And scornful cried—"Can this be He?"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

"I would recall the vision which I dreamed,
Perchance in sleep—for in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years—
And circles a long life into one hour."

It was immediately after dinner, in one of those warm days, of which we have a plenty this season, that I stepped into the office. If a person ever feels a lassitude and disinclination to engage in any serious business, it is at such a time; perhaps at the time of which I speak I was none the better for engaging "my Lord Coke," from the circumstance of my having attended a dancing party the evening before. In order to remove the sensation of drowsiness that began to steal over me, I had recourse to the papers; but the election of Mr. Gorham, the trial of Tardy the Pirate, and Carter Beverly's letter, alike failed to engage my attention. I tried the other page—the Gallery of Paintings—the Coronation of Napoleon—Panorama. I merely regretted that I was obliged to take up with a newspaper account of these things, instead of witnessing them with my own eyes. Owing to the festivities of the preceding evening, or some other cause, I was no longer able to resist the inroads of Morpheus, so dropping my paper, and leaning back in a huge arm chair, which was probably built when oak timber was no rarity, I dropped to sleep, lulled by the descending of the pattering rain, which those farmers who had hay out, probably have not yet forgotten. My dreams were at first of a confused nature, and I was transported now to the ball and company of the preceding evening, and anon to the "dwelling house" of some neighboring Justice. But by degrees a change came over the spirit of my dream and a scene was presented to my mind's ideas. I found myself standing before a large painting; the work doubtless of a master, as the figures appeared to be full of life and activity, and at different times to be performing different actions. Yet this inconstancy did not surprise me, but I rather regarded it as a proof of the painter's skill—remembering before to have gazed in the evening on ancient portraits, till every eye appeared to be turned upon me, and I almost expected to see the figures leave their frames to step out and greet me.

Upon examining this painting, the first object that struck my eye, was the mighty ocean, the waters of which appeared to be in quite as much commo-

tion as the waves rendered its management rather troublesome and difficult, still it did not appear to be in much real danger. It had the American flag flying, with the inscription, "Administration." At the helm sat one, with a calm, steady and unruffled countenance, whom I at once knew to be President of the United States. It was plain that the painter designed to represent him as the master spirit, as one fitted to "ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm," for he had given him a firm, unruffled, and collected expression, notwithstanding the violence of the tempest. Yet his situation was one which a wise man would hardly envy. In front of his boat rose a dark, singular shaped cloud, rendered at times more visible by flashes of lightning, which I found his enemies designated as a light-house of the sky. Close under his lee (and it seemed at times as if the skill of the helmsman was hardly sufficient to keep his boat clear of it) lay the wreck of a West India trading vessel. On the one side, a portly big bellied man, with one hand in his breeches pocket, was endeavouring to upset him with a handspike, on which was inscribed "a turncoat, unworthy the support of a Federalist," while on the other he was assailed by a tattered ragamuffin of a sansculotte, who was giving him a sly dab with a bludgeon, on which I spied "Gag act and Sedition law." In fine, the painter had represented him as surrounded with so many difficulties, that at times, one could hardly help expecting an exemplification of the truth of the old line, "Incidit in Seyllam, qui vult vitare Charibdem." Yet the expression of his countenance was such as to show that if a wreck took place, it would be owing to no fault of the helmsman.

Near the helmsman sat one, who, it was apparent from his situation, was one to whom the helmsman was entitled to look for counsel and assistance.—Him the painter had drawn as rubbing his eyes, which were somewhat weak on account of the "anxious nights" which he had devoted to the study of the "Rules of the Senate." Notwithstanding the violence of the storm, he did not appear to be disposed to assist. On the contrary, he appeared to be placing himself in the way of those who were disposed to lend a helping hand, and once or twice I thought I observed him misplacing a bit of rigging, or slyly chucking an oar overboard. I had no difficulty in recognizing him as the Vice President.

On the bows of the boat the painter had placed one who appeared to be carefully clearing away obstacles, and diligently doing his duty. He was dressed in the toga of the Roman orators, and appeared like one to whom might be applied the words of Virgil:

Ille regit dictis animas et pectora mulcet.

I instantly knew him to be the Kentuckian, for whom there happened to "be room." The zeal with which he engaged in the management of the boat formed a striking contrast with the conduct of the figure last mentioned. But he was not without his troubles. I observed several who were covertly at work, endeavoring to undermine the plank on which he stood, with "corruption" and "disobedience of the will of constituents" inscribed on their instruments. I observed too, that a man, intended to represent Carter Beverly, had waded off from the shore and endeavored to pull the Secretary overboard, by means of a lobster gaff. Missing of his aim, however, he had entangled his weapon in the hinder part of "the rest of his dress," which in olden time was called breeches, and, in endeavoring to extricate it, had made a most unseemly rent.

At a little distance from the boat, I observed a figure on horseback, in military dress, who appeared determined to swim to the boat against all the obstacles of wind and tide. In his right hand he brandished a hickory, and under his arm was tucked the "Rules and Regulations of the army." He was well mounted, and in his countenance was an expression of valor and fearlessness, which could not but arrest the attention, even if it failed to engage the affections. Yet he appeared to make less headway than one would expect at first sight of him and his sturdy beast. But, upon inspection, I ceased to wonder at this, and was rather surprised that he made any progress at all. Immediately under his horse's nose floated a torn habes corpus, which he in vain attempted to pass. If he turned to the right, the corpses of six militia men impeded his progress; and on the nearest point of land on his left, rose the tombs of Ambriester and Arbuthnot. Here floated the

lost directly in front, were seen Judge Ford and Judge Breckenridge. A body of Federalists, who at first seemed disposed to assist him, started back at seeing the "Rules" under his arm; and a troop of Frenchmen and Spaniards, who were advancing to his rescue, stumbled over the act to relieve the inhabitants of Florida, and made good their retreat as fast as possible. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he was surrounded—the storm every moment increasing and the undertow threatening to sweep him away—he was attempting, not to proceed, but to extricate the lobster gaff from Beverly's breeches. I observed a line attached to his horse's head, by which a New York Senator was endeavoring to keep the beast's head out of water. Upon my expressing my surprise that he should take so much better care of the horse than of the rider, I was told that he would be very willing to have the General washed off, if he could be sure of taking his place in the saddle.

The next thing in the painting which engaged my attention was a boat apparently somewhat damaged, which was floating about in comparatively still water. He who once had its direction, now lay, to appearance, worn out with care and sickness. There was about him an air of calmness and serenity, which strongly enlisted the feelings in his behalf. Altogether, he had the appearance of one "more sinned against than sinning;" and I almost involuntarily advanced to pour the oil of wine into his wounds. I knew that I could not be mistaken in the painter's design—it must be the former Secretary of the Treasury.

My attention was diverted from him by a little shrivelled up figure, which appeared to be making torpedoes, and endeavoring to fire them by means of lightning from the "lighthouse" of which I formerly spoke. He was endeavoring to place them under the stern of the Administration boat, and threatened in case they exploded to his mind to blow all hands "sky high." Yet, it was observable that when he did succeed in making a blow up, he generally created as much confusion among his friends as among his foes.

Further on the back ground appeared a little skiff from Maine. He by whom it was steered was clad in a dress of changeable silk, and appeared to be engaged in studying the doctrine of changes, as applicable to the next Presidential election. Out of one pocket peeped the Alfred Resolutions, and in the other was seen "a speech of a republican member of the Massachusetts Legislature." On his boat's stern appeared "the exclusive Republican," which, however, his men were fast erasing, and substituting in its lieu "Adams."

At this moment I was roused, by some one slowly entering the office. I started up, righted my chair, rubbed my eyes, and by the time the room in which I sat was entered, was busily engaged in turning over the leaves of Starkle. But if any one has had the patience to follow me thus far, I will not trouble him with the sage conversation that ensued between the visitor and myself; but, making my best bow, bid him good morning.

"Inuendo, that there was no room for Kentucky."
Jackson's Letter.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvania Gazette for the following enumeration of the works of internal improvement, in progress and projected, in various parts of the United States.

To commence with our own state (Pennsylvania)—we have near 500 miles of canal completed, in progress, or provided for. We have also the Schuylkill navigation, 108 miles, in full operation; the Union canal, 90 miles, nearly completed; the Lehigh navigation, say 60 miles, connected with a railway of 9 miles. Tributary to our state, we have the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and the Delaware and Hudson canal, the Morris canal, and preliminary measures have been taken for the construction of a Railway from Columbia to Philadelphia; another from Danville to Mount Carbon; and for the connection of the Susquehanna with the Delaware, by canal or railway; or both, by the Lehigh. There is, also, the Conestoga navigation, which we presume, must be near completion; and meetings have been held, to procure the continuation of the Pennsylvania canal, from Middleton to Columbia upon the Susquehanna. In the west, we have the Ohio canal, in a forward state, which, when completed, will form a line of about three hundred miles. It is proposed also, as our readers have lately been informed, to connect this by a cross canal with the Pennsylvania canals. In the south, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is in progress; and strenuous exertions are making to commence the Chesapeake

been projected in South Carolina.

The steps which have been taken towards the construction of a railroad from Camden, opposite this city, to South Amboy, and the erection of the Delaware and Raritan canals, have been recently laid before the public. In Massachusetts they have the oldest canal and railway in the union; and preliminary measures have been adopted for the erection of the Boston and Hudson railroad; and we believe it is in contemplation to make a railroad from Worcester to Boston. The people of Vermont are engaged in a project for connecting Lake Champlain with Connecticut River. We have not mentioned the public works of the state of New-York. Her Erie and Champlain canals are stupendous works, which cannot be forgotten or overlooked. She is also engaged upon other canals.

We have no doubt some works have been omitted in the foregoing enumeration, but we challenge the world with those which have been mentioned, to show any age, which has undertaken public improvement at all to be compared with our's in extent, value, and importance.

LEARN A TRADE.

"He who has a Trade has an Estate."—Franklin.

This is one of the many correct and judicious sayings of that truly great man, whose judgment of mankind was formed from experience, and whose writings are held up to the admiration of the world. No better maxims of morals are to be found, or rules which, if attended to, will eventually lead the unfortunate to repair their losses, overcome difficulties, and regain lost ground. The above is worthy of deep reflection, and speaks volumes of itself. It speaks a language that is easily understood; and many are they who will readily subscribe to its truth, who are now labouring in difficulty and distress, to procure the hard-earned pittance for daily bread. Happy would it be (and how much misery avoided) if more of our youth were properly placed in situations congenial to their minds and genius, wherein they could learn the art of a mechanic. In this respect much judgment ought to be exercised, that a wrong turn be not given to the mind, but that a due regard be had to the natural bent of genius. To thwart this is to destroy the pride and ambition from which results disaffection, and often ruin. Whatever the feelings of a parent may be for his child, his own experience will teach him the propriety of his son's having a calling that enables him to support not only himself, but perhaps a family. I have seen the young man born to an affluent fortune, who was early apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic to learn what is generally termed a trade. Although there was no apparent need of such a step—as the father was an independent man—still the old gentleman conceived that it was necessary, and often made the observation, "that he who has a trade has an estate." The young man duly served his time, and became a complete master of his trade, and this son had the happiness to contribute to the ease and support of his truly respectable parent in his old age—(who had lost through misfortune his immense property,) and while performing this pleasing, sacred duty, his talents and industry raised him to an enviable situation in life.

MARRYING WITH A RING.—The custom of marrying with a ring seems to have been first borrowed from the Romans, among whom it was usual for the man to give his intended a small token of the contract between them. The ring itself was, in Pliny's time, of plain iron, without any stone in it, but was afterwards made of gold. And this, it seems, the engaged fair one always wore in open sight, as a sort of caveat emptor or notice to all concerned, that she was no longer disengaged. And, by the way, this practice was obviously both honest and convenient, as it served to put sober gentlemen on their guard against the possible airs of coquettes. And accordingly we find that the good father Tertullian allows the christian convert to wear it, and says very beautifully of her, "she wore no gold except upon the middle finger, which her betrothed had circled with his matrimonial ring." Afterwards, however, it seems the ring was only given at the time of marriage, and then having lost its original use, it came to be looked upon, as Hooker saith, only as a little symbol, "to testify mutual love, or rather to serve as a pledge of conjunction in heart and mind, agreed upon between them."

Still it is a very pretty mystic type, and suggests a great deal to a lively fancy.—Thus, being round, obviously a symbol of perfection and of eternity, having neither beginning nor end, that we can see, is, of course, a proper emblem of love that usually begins (except in some romantic cases) without notice, and ought always to be without end.

of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it would not be found at the court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband,—let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill humor with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

Line of Battle Peerage.—When it was understood that Sir Lowther, afterwards Lord Lonsdale, was to be elevated to the Peerage, as a reward for offering to furnish Government with a ship of 74 guns, completely equipped, at his own expense, a lady said to Mr. Kemble, "Dear me, what a whimsical thing this seems altogether! I wonder what title they can give him, Mr. Kemble?" To which he happily replied, "Why, madam, I should think he will be called Lord-ship."

INTREPID ENTERPRISE.

It was to a woman that Europe was first indebted for the introduction of inoculation for the small pox, originally a benefit of the greatest consequence. When Lady Mary Wortley Montague resided at Constantinople with her husband, who was ambassador to the Ottoman court, the practice of inoculation was universal throughout the Turkish dominions. Lady Mary examined into the practice with such attention, as to become perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and gave the most intrepid and convincing proof of her belief, in 1717, by inoculating her own son, who was then about three years of age. Mr. Maitland who had attended the embassy sought to establish the practice in London, and was encouraged by Lady Mary's patronage. In 1721, the experiment was successfully tried on some criminals. With so much ardour did Lady Mary on her return enforce this salutary innovation among mothers of her own rank, that, as we find in her letters, much of her time was necessarily dedicated to various consultations, and to the superintendence of the success of her plan. In 1722, she had a daughter of six years old inoculated who was afterwards Countess of Bute; and in a short time, the children of the royal family, that had not had the small pox, underwent the same operation with success; the nobility soon followed the example, and the practice thus gradually extended among all ranks, and to all countries, in spite of many strong prejudices which it had to encounter.

A Caledonian Response.—The Rev. Ralph Erskine, one of the first of the seceders from the kirk of Scotland, on a certain occasion paid a visit to his brother Ebenezer. "Ye come in a good time, maun, I ha'e an examination to-day, and ye maun tak' it, as I ha'e matters o' life and death to settle at Perth." "Wi' a' my heart," quoth Ralph. "Now, my brother," said Ebenezer, "Ye'll find a' my folk easy to examine but ane, him I reckon ye had better no meddle wi'." He has our auld-fashioned Scotch way of answering a question, by putting another, and may be he'll affront ye." "Affront me," quoth the indignant theologian—"do ye think he can foil me wi' my ane tools?" "Aweel," said his brother, "Ise gie ye fair warnin', ye had better no ca' him up." The recusant was one Walter Simpson, the vulcan of the parish. The gifted Ralph, indignant to the last degree at the bare idea of such an illiterate clown chopping divinity with him, determined to gravel him at once with a grand, leading, unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple, preliminary interrogatories to the minor clodhoppers, all at once, with a loud voice, cried out "Walter Simpson?" "Here, Sir," said Walter, "are ye in want of mo?" "Attention, Sir! now Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence?" "Aye, till he got a wife," cried the anvil-hammerer; "and can ye tell me," he added, "hoo lang he stood after?" "Sit doon, Walter!" said the discomfited divine.

\$100 have been offered in New Brunswick for the discovery of the tongue of a bell. The tongues of some bells are worth much less to their owners.